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House.

According to Democratic correspondents

in Washington there are a large number of

dishonest men among the Democratic Sen-

ators. The Journal hopes it is not true.

The fact that Democrats in a Milwaukee

primary, a few nights since, voted for a

dead Democrat should not be regarded as

unusual, as before the year is over the

Democratic party will vote for a thousand-

acre graveyard full of Democrats who are

politically dead.

It may be remarked that if Benjamin

Harrison were President it would not be

necessary to send delegations to urge him

to veto bills coining silver dollars out of

silver that does not belong to the govern-

ment and issuing silver certificates upon

dollars not in the vaults of the treasury.

Those people who have been attributing

the hostility of Commissioner Lochren to

the veterans to his being a Catholic will be

surprised to learn that he is not a com-

municant of that church, but is an Episcop-

alian. That is, the Commissioner says

that this is the case, and he should know.

Professor Sims, of the A. P. A., in a

lecture on Monday night in Wisconsin,

said that he agrees exactly with the views

of Archbishop Ireland as expressed on St.

Patrick's day, but added that the Arch-

bishop had changed his opinion within six

years. If the Archbishop has come over to

the Professor, what is all this row about?

Perhaps the most surprising paragraph in

yesterday's paper was the announcement

from Commander-in-chief Coxey that his

detachment recruited in this city numbered

over one thousand men. There is no Coxey

army in Indianapolis, not even a Coxey

squad. Either Mr. Coxey is the victim of

his superheated imagination or his lieuten-

ants are fooling him.

It is characteristic of Democratic stupidity

that while the nations of Europe are

engaged in negotiating commercial treaties

and reaching out after special trade priv-

ileges the United States should adopt ex-

actly the opposite policy by revoking rec-

iprocity treaties under which its exports

have increased \$30,000,000 a year. This is

about the size of Democratic statesman-

ship.

Mr. Nelson, formerly the private secretary

of Mr. Carlisle, telegraphs the New York

World that "eight Democratic Senators—

Hill, Murphy, Smith, Gorman, White of

California, Caffery, Blanchard and Brice—

hope to retain the McKinley law on the

statute books." If the country were as-

sured that Mr. Nelson were a real prophet

thousands of factories and workshops would

set a million of men at work in two weeks.

When Mr. Bynum declared that the

reduction of the duty on tin plates one-fifth

of a cent a pound is equivalent to a reduc-

tion of the wages of workers in that indus-

try of 23 1/2 per cent, he admits that the

wages in all competing industries in this

country depend upon the tariff—high when

the tariff is fully protective and low when

the duty is for revenue only. Mr. Bynum

seems to be absorbing information, but, like

deadbeat repentance, it is too late.

The Sentinel renews its attack on the

Board of Public Safety for making changes

in the police force, and by a series of ut-

terly unwarranted statements tries to cre-

ate the impression that the board has vio-

lated the charter. Instead of making false

statements as to what the charter says,

let the Sentinel quote its provisions, as the

Journal has done. They are explicit in de-

claring that every member of the police

board is removable at the pleasure of the

board "for any cause other than politics."

The recent removals were made for in-

efficiency, than which no better cause

could be assigned. The charter does say

that the force "shall be as nearly as pos-

sible equally divided politically," and it is

the duty of the board to conform to that

provision. Recent changes have given the

compromise. If the Tory party in Great Britain had carried the country in 1892 the British representatives would have been in favor of the larger use of silver by international action. Yet we, as a people, shout for the Gladstone party. The agreement for a ratio for the coinage of both metals is as essential for the restoration of silver to full money power as it is for nations to have treaties for the extradition of criminals to prevent asylums for malefactors. What the authors of "crowned heads" resolutions are after is a cheap dollar—a dollar which will cost them little and buy much. Two years ago they were demanding the issue of billions of irredeemable paper money to be loaned on real property at a nominal rate of interest. They are in favor of Coxey's demand for \$50,000,000 of noninterest-bearing "money," with legal-tender power, to build roads. Those people should go to Mexico if they want a dollar with a purchasing power of 50 cents, and to the Argentine Republic if they want irredeemable paper that costs little and purchases nothing. A dollar which will cost little and purchase much has not yet been discovered. When it shall have been found the world-old decree, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," will be set aside.

THE FRAMERS OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

A bulletin recently issued by the Census Bureau furnishes valuable aid in ascertaining the true inwardness of the new tariff bill. The bulletin gives the manufacturing statistics of 165 cities, each of which contains 20,000 inhabitants or more. Of this number nineteen are situated in seven Southern States, which furnish a majority of the Democratic members of both the ways and means committee and the committee on finance. As the Republican members of the two committees were not permitted to have anything to do with framing the bill, it follows that it was framed by Democratic Representatives from seven Southern States, which contain only nineteen out of 165 manufacturing cities having a population of 20,000 or more. Analyzing this statement, it appears that the six Southern Representatives who shaped the bill in the House and the four Southern Senators who remodeled it in the Senate are from the States of Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. These seven States carry on about 7 per cent. of the manufacturing industries of the country, yet they shaped a bill for the other thirty-seven States, which carry on 93 per cent. of the manufacturing industries of the country. The State of Arkansas, which has a Democratic member on the ways and means committee and on the finance committee, has only one manufacturing city of the class named; Tennessee, which also has a representative on both committees, has four cities of the class named; Missouri, which also has a representative on both committees, has four cities of the class named; West Virginia, which furnishes the chairman of the ways and means committee, has one city of the class named; North Carolina, with one representative on the finance committee, has one city of the class named; Georgia, with one representative on the ways and means committee, has one city of the class named; Kentucky, with one representative on the ways and means committee, has four cities of the class named. The total amount of capital invested in these nineteen Southern cities amounts to \$279,255,027. In contrast to this the single State of New York has seventeen cities of the class named, which have an aggregate manufacturing capital of \$82,209,485, nearly three times as much as that of the nineteen Southern cities listed, yet New York had no voice in framing the tariff. Although this census bulletin was prepared for statistical purposes it throws a flood of light on the political animus of the tariff bill. It shows it was framed by men who do not represent and have no sympathy with the great manufacturing industries of the country and who are bitterly hostile to everything which tends to promote the prosperity of the Northern States.

A FREE TRADE FALLACY.

Mr. Henry George delivered a lecture in Chicago a few nights ago on "Business Depression," and it is scarcely necessary to say he concluded the only remedy was free trade and a single land tax. It is characteristic of enthusiasts and hobby riders that everything in their opinion tends to establish the correctness of their theories. All tracks point one way and all roads lead to the same conclusion. No doubt if Mr. George were discussing the comparative merits of Christianity and Mohammedanism, the virtues of vaccination or the efficacy of the Pasteur treatment of hydrophobia he would resolve the subject into an argument in favor of free trade and the single land tax. Hobbyists of this class cannot explain if other people persist in opposing facts to their theories and the results of experience to their priori conclusions. In his lecture at Chicago Mr. George argued for free trade because, as he said, "It would give us, with the rest of the world, just that freedom of exchange that now exists between the States of the Union. The argument, syllogistically stated, would be like this: whatever trade policy as between the States conduces to national prosperity must have the same effect as between the United States and other countries; freedom of exchange between the States conduces to national prosperity; therefore, free trade between the United States and the rest of the world would conduce to national prosperity." This is a plausible argument, because everybody admits one of its premises, namely, that freedom of exchange between the States conduces to national prosperity. The fallacy lies in the other premise, which really assumes the point in controversy and begs the whole question. Mr. George and take free-traders who make this claim fail to take note of the widely different conditions that prevail between the United States and other countries. Although there are forty-four States in the Union, covering a vast area, the social and economic conditions in all are practically the same. The rate of wages, the rate of interest, the standard of living, the cost of transportation, the average consumption per capita and other matters which go to constitute the social condition of a peo-

ple are practically the same in all the States of the Union. Consequently, free trade between the States is not only feasible, but desirable and profitable. The homogeneity of society and the practical identity of social conditions in all parts of the country make it so. But it does not follow that free trade between the United States and other countries where entirely different social conditions prevail would be beneficial to the people of the United States. On the contrary, experience has proved beyond a doubt that it is not. Experience has proved that free trade between a country of high social conditions and one of low social conditions always inures to the advantage of the latter and the disadvantage of the former. Free trade under such conditions levels down, not up. Competition with cheap labor will lower the rate of wages of the superior workmen to the level of the cheaper laborers. If two nations freely exchange commodities with one another, the poorest opportunity for labor utilized in either of the nations will fix the rate of wages. A sufficient answer to the plausible but fallacious argument that because free trade between the States conduces to national prosperity, therefore free trade between the United States and the rest of the world would do the same, is that one creates a home market while the other would destroy it.

BAD ODOR OF TARIFF REFORM.

The New York World is a very wicked paper. It latest exhibition of wickedness, or, more properly, cussedness, was on Tuesday. In the first column of the first page is a picture of a most reprehensible cur, upon which is placed the head and face of Senator Voorhees, now wearing an expression of extreme dejection. Under this cartoon are the words: "A watch dog of tariff reform." Two years ago this label would have won for Mr. Voorhees, in certain quarters, the title of statesman, and enthusiastic free-traders would have taken his measure for a halo. But things have changed. Still, with all the change, the World could have been pardoned had it stopped its artist at that point. It did not. It permitted him to put a collar about the neck of the dog with the Voorhees head; to that collar is fastened, by firm looking staples, a cask, and that cask is labeled on the side, "Whisky, \$1.10" and on the end "\$1.10," which is the tax which has been placed upon whisky, the correspondents declare, by Mr. Voorhees to please the Whisky Trust. Time was when a Democratic paper which would thus parade Mr. Voorhees to the world would be denounced in every Democratic meeting. Now the cartoon is the object of glee in the offices of the Indianapolis Sentinel, the Evansville Courier and the Terre Haute Gazette, judging from their editorials criticising the Voorhees bill and the Senator himself.

On the same page is a three column cartoon representing rooms about the Senate chamber. "Senate chamber" is erased and "Board of Trust, Combine & Co., sole agents of tariff reform," substituted. On the window are such notices as "Dickers of all sorts made on the dead quail," "Specialties of sugar, whisky and Jead." In consultation inside the committee room are seen the faces of Senators Gorman and Vest, while outside the room, leaning against the wall as if listening and most amused, stands Senator Brice.

This, in the judgment of a leading Democratic paper, is the situation in the Senate. Senator Voorhees, the most zealous of free-trade advocates and the one who would have decorated the trees in Greene county with pendent monopolists, is paraded as the champion of the Whisky Trust, while Senator Vest, the most vehement foe of protection, is pilloried as dickerer with the lobbyists of the Sugar Trust. It is not a Republican slander, but the criticism of a Democratic newspaper of free-trade proclivities.

A lawyer who has had occasion to familiarize himself with the methods of the Pension Bureau under the present administration says they are studiously hostile to all applicants for pensions, even the most deserving. Referring to the fact that \$15,000,000 of the amount appropriated for pensions last year was covered back into the treasury as being in excess of the sum needed, this gentleman says:

To show the methods of the Pension Office and how this wondrous saving is effected, I will mention one case which came to my personal knowledge and which is only one of many. For obvious reasons, I cannot give the name or residence of the claimant. His case was all regular, the proofs complete and the medical board examining him near his residence found him disabled to an extent which entitled him to a 24 month pension. Will it be believed that when his case was passed upon in the medical department of the Pension Office it was rejected because the claimant was the holder of a pensionable degree? I know whereof I speak when I say if an investigation were had in the Pension Bureau in the form of a question beyond question that in almost every case coming to the medical division the reports of the local examining board of physicians are almost invariably set aside, and, if any rating at all is given to the unfortunate claimant, it is the majority of cases it is less than one-half that fixed by the examining board.

Obviously, the best judges of a man's disability are the physicians who examined him. As the boards are now organized they are none too friendly to applicants, and if they report favorably on an application there ought to be no further question.

The landing of British troops at Bluefields is important by the fact that it was done in compliance with a petition signed by all the American residents of the place, headed by the United States consul. The troops were landed for the purpose of protecting property and preserving order, and their action was confined to these ends. If the Kearsarge, which was ordered to Bluefields at the breaking out of trouble, had reached there instead of being wrecked it is probable that American instead of British troops would have been landed, but from all accounts the American residents were very glad to have British protection. After the crisis was passed they united in signing a memorial thanking the captain of the British vessel for his action, which was presented to him, handsomely engrossed, in a mahogany box.

Dr. Stanton Colt delivered a lecture in New York a few nights ago on "A Larger Liberty for Woman," in the course of which he said that women are mentally and

morally inferior to men. He was kind enough to qualify the statement by saying that this inferiority was due to her education and not to any inherent defect in woman. As a general statement of fact or principle the assertion is untrue. Thousands of women are mentally and morally superior to thousands of men, both by nature and education. There are varying grades of intellect and culture in both sexes, the highest in each sex being far above the lowest in either. Each individual must be judged according to his or her own attainments and deserts, not by a sexual standard.

Following is an extract from the latest work of Malthus, the great English statistician:

It would be impossible to find in history the progress of the human race in the United States in the last ten years. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of \$2,000,000,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the Republic, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States.

When this was published the McKinley law was in full force. Since then the success of the Democratic party and the threatened abolition of protection have worked a complete change in the situation.

Coupon Advertising Denounced.

The National Advertiser, published in New York, is a paper devoted to the interests of advertisers. Its columns are filled with suggestions to advertisers and practical advice about advertising. Now in its eighth year, it is fair to assume that its managers have acquired useful information relative to advertising as can be found. Certainly their suggestions are entitled to consideration. Recently the Advertiser denounced what is known as the "coupon scheme," which many publishers have resorted to to swell their circulation. This sort of advertising has been adopted so extensively by many papers that they carry at one time three or four different schemes, which, with their display type, overshadow the modest advertisements of the regular patrons of the paper. The denunciation of the Advertiser has so fully met the approval of the advertisers who may be said to be national, so widely and extensively do they advertise, that they have written the paper most cordially commending its course. The manufacturers of "Castoria," which, because of its extensive advertising, is known throughout the land, write:

The National Advertiser hit the nail square on the head in its denunciation of the coupon question, and I endorse all it said. Circulation gained by the use of the coupon is practically of no value to the advertiser. People buy the papers for the coupons and never look at the advertisements. The coupon is a mere shadowing of its advertising patrons.

Messrs. Wells & Richardson, of New York, a prominent medicine house, in the course of a long letter denouncing the coupon scheme, say:

We believe that a great injustice is done to advertising by reserving for this nature. In the first place, the newspaper goes outside of the publishing field and into the commercial field. In order to do this it takes large blocks of its own space, which advertisers could not afford to take, and pushes the very thing which they are advertising into a publication running these schemes, as it would be hard to tell the normal condition of the circulation without the artificial growth.

The advertising manager of the Royal Baking Powder Company says:

I know from personal observation that there are many papers which make an offer to school teachers by vote for the most popular school teacher. The one selected most votes was to have a trip to Europe. There were thousands of these papers bought and the vote clipped out and the coupons thrown away. The coupons are being read. These schemes, in our judgment, are to be condemned, as such increase circulation obtained by utilizing so much extra space as to increase the size of the paper, is a detriment to the advertiser, and the coupon scheme is an advertisement in a publication running these schemes, as it would be hard to tell the normal condition of the circulation without the artificial growth.

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BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

There was a girl in Boston town,
So modest she and shy,
She blushed whenever one looked at
Her with the naked eye.

Experience Teaches.

There's nothin' like the weddin'
Fer to make a feller learn;
For he thinks that she is his'n,
But finds out that he is her'n.

Time's Mutations.

"This is indeed a life of change," mused the old horse "Saturday I was proudly prancing in St. Patrick's day parade, and here I am to-day drawing an orange wagon."

The Official Sign.

The grass is growing,
The hills are flowing,
And living green the forest drapes,
Yet spring will seem
Naught but a dream
Until some circus lion escapes.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A Persian legend makes Christ say "When I come again, after one thousand years, I shall come in the form of a woman."

It is reported that Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, and Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, resemble each other so closely that one is often mistaken for the other.

Mr. John Wanamaker has purchased the property, 120x104 feet, on the northwest corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, as a business investment. The price paid is something over the \$200,000.

Remenyi, like Paderewski and Rubenstein, is sparing in his diet, but he has progressed beyond them in becoming a vegetarian and in abandoning the use of cigarettes, to which he has a desire to join.

In the Vatican at Rome there is a marble statue with natural eyelashes, the only one, it is said, with this peculiarity in the world. It represents Ariadne sleeping on the island of Naxos at the moment when she was deserted by Theseus.

Evangelist Moody's work in Washington so far has resulted in four thousand conversions, and the expenses have been but \$30. The converts are assigned to such places as they express a desire to join. More men than women were converted.

Rapid and clear as Mr. Gladstone is in speech, he writes slowly and with many pauses. He builds up his matter sentence by sentence. He works out one, writes it down, then throws his head back and half closes his eyes and frames another, and so on until he is satisfied.

Dr. Jane E. Robbins, of the College Settlement in Riverton street, New York, says that they have had to raise the price of baths there from 5 cents to 10, and still have all the applicants they can accommodate. They have got over the notion that they are finer class than the common people. Dr. Jane says, and they find simple in dealing more efficacious than patronizing condescension.

The ancient Warner house, in Portsmouth, N. H., is noted as being the oldest dwelling in the city, but is chiefly interesting from the fact that Colonel Warner, who occupied it, was the father of the famous engaged Ben Franklin, in whose electrical

experiments he was interested, to erect a lightning rod on it. This was the first lightning rod put up in New Hampshire, and it is still in use after a service of 131 years.

The word "manor" is of frequent occurrence throughout rural Pennsylvania, and it frequently marks some one of the sixty odd manors conferred upon the heirs of William Penn by an act of 1773. These manors, ranging from two hundred to many thousand acres, were scattered thickly over the eastern part of the State, and their names have since become the names of many townships. The manors aggregated more than 500,000 acres, and included some of the finest lands in Pennsylvania.

Just watch the man "who knows it all," and his expression faded.
When his small boy comes forth with things
He'd like to have explained.
—Washington Star.

The belle of the ball she was crowned,
Nor upon her did raiment abound;
No explain, she was pressed,
If she called herself dressed,
And she answered at once: "Oh, no,
Gowned."
—Detroit Tribune.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The girl who laces merely does it as a matter of form.—Philadelphia Record.

Sometimes a man feels the lightest when he has a heavy load on.—Glens Falls Republican.

At some period in her life nearly every married woman has thought seriously of leaving her husband.—Atchison Globe.

Hon. John James Ingalls is giving a very fair imitation of a person who is preparing to deliver a political address.—Washington Post.

It's a poor week now when a new novel with a moral is not announced "from the pen of a London woman."—Boston Transcript.

It is sometimes safer to fall into a well than into love. There is some chance of being roped out of the well.—Tammam Times.

It would have been more to the point if it had been Breckinridge and not Blackburn whom Moody converted.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Sometimes it is well to keep in ruts. I would rather ride in an old lumber wagon in an old rut than in a palace car off the track.—The Interior.

You would certainly expect trained speakers to articulate distinctly, but they all do not. Look at the elevated railroad guards, for instance.—Sittings.

Hawaii is preparing to proclaim a republic. Gresham, Blount and Willis will wear crowns on their hats for thirty days.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Now, as to the degree of justifiable homicide, said the Eastern judge in charging the jury: "that is where a man is killed in self-defense or in college."—Plain Dealer.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSINESS DAY.

It begins at 9:30 and sometimes lasts until After Midnight.

Washington Letter in Philadelphia Times.

At 9:30 he is seated in a big, leather-covered chair at the desk in the Executive Office. Private Secretary Thurber comes in with his morning budget. For an hour Mr. Thurber has been busy with the morning mail, which consists of 300 to 500 letters.

Early in the administration, when office-seekers were more active, 1,200 were in the unusual batch. A few epistles, evidently of a private nature, he puts aside. Those which do not appear to be of any importance he sends to the executive clerk, who dictates replies to a stenographer.